

SOUTH VIET NAM

The South Vietnamese

3rd year

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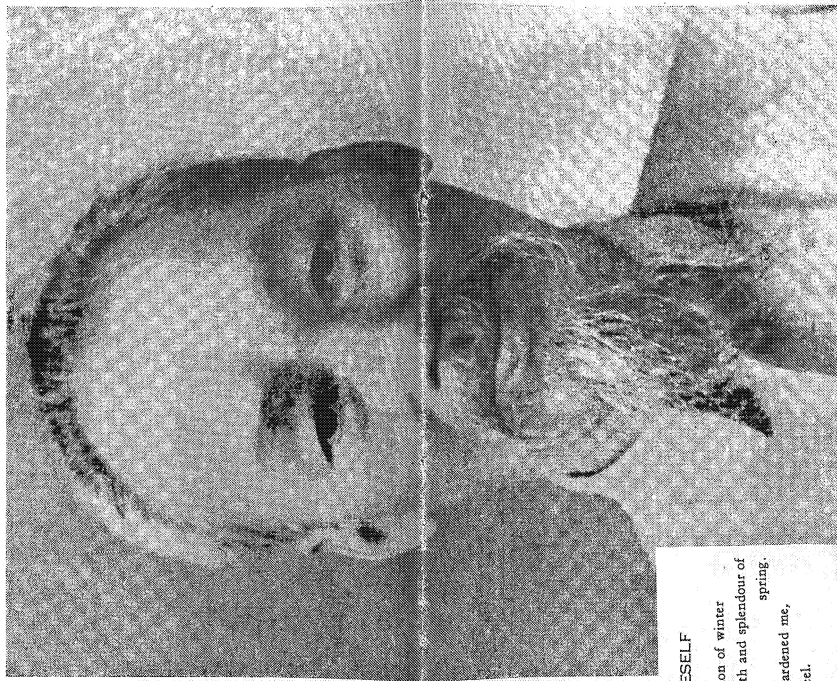
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SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION INFORMATION COMMISSION

Special
Issue



ADVICE TO ONESELF

Without the cold and desolation of winter
There could not be the warmth and splendour of
spring.

Calamity has tempered and hardened me,
And turned my mind into steel.

Ho Chi Minh

BELOVED PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN OUR HEARTS

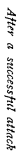


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- * Our consiste

By March 1975 the war of aggression against Viet Nam by the US has grossly trampled underfoot the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, the 1951 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and international law, and has perpetrated abominable crimes against the Vietnamese people. Exercising their sacred right to self-determine, the people of Viet Nam, as well as the entire people of the world, have taken up arms against the aggressive, glorious banner of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front, and have their country, under the valiant resistance war of the South Viet Nam people, won great victories.

Having sustained serious defeat in its aggressive war and faced with the strong demands of the people in the United States and the world, the US was compelled to cease unconditionally its bombardments over the entire territory of the DRVN and to accept the holding of the Paris four-party conference with the participation of the delegates of the South Viet Nam NLF so as to find a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem.

To provide a basis for a correct solution of the South Viet Nam problem, on November 3, 1968, the South Viet Nam NLF made public its five-point position. Proceeding from that position, the delegation of the South Viet Nam NLF with seriousness and goodwill, has for more than three months been making unceasing efforts to help the Paris Conference move forward, so as to promptly put an end to the US aggressive war, and restore peace in Viet Nam.

But what has the US done in the meantime? Though compelled to take part in this conference, it has continued to intensify its aggressive war and tried to maintain its neo-colonialist regime in South Viet Nam.

During the presidential election campaign, Mr. Nixon promised to bring peace to Viet Nam. Since his coming into the White House, he has many times spoken of "peace", and recently about a "peace programme" for the Viet Nam issue. However, the Nixon administration has acted quite contrary to its words.

In South Viet Nam, the US has stepped up its aggressive war, displaying unprecedented ferocity. It has not contented to send more and satellite troops, more weapons, more bombs to South Vietnam, but has also stepped up its bombing of North American troops have been sent on sweep operations everywhere, and all types of aircraft, particularly B-52s, concentrated to conduct day and night savage air bombings over densely populated areas. The regions along the sea and rivers, and around American bases and military installations, have been the targets of the heaviest attacks. So barbarous crimes as those perpetrated by the US in B. Lang, An Quang Nam, Ay, Thanh Dong (Long An), Kong H. Vinh (Kontum) U Minh forest (Kien Giang), etc., will be condemned for ever by

history. The US tries as hard as it can to maintain the Thieu-Ky-Huong warlike administration, patch up the puppet administration, and strengthen the puppet army, in an attempt to realize the so-called "de-amercianization" or "Vietnamization" of the war, that is using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese.

[illegible]

The Thieu-Ky-Nguyen administration has executed all the orders of the US in the latter's intensification of the war. They ruthlessly repress the movement of the people in South Viet Nam cities who demand independence and peace. They arrest, torture, detain and deport intellectuals, students, Catholic priests, religious monks, Buddhist monks who oppose them. They seek every means to disturb the Paris four-party Conference, and has not ceased to justify the US aggression and to maintain American troops in South Viet Nam to get protection from them.

The US policy of intensifying the war and the resulting loss of a position of strength, has left the United States in a position of weakness. The Paris Conference at a standstill against the desire of the people in Viet Nam, in the US and in the world. But that policy has brought the US heavy failure. Already cherishing independence and free trade, the US has been forced to turn back to protectionism. The US aggressive war is bringing the Spring offensive. The US impresses the military, political and diplomatic difficulties of the US are piling up. No sooner have more than 200,000 US troops been sent to Vietnam, than the US has been confronted with a situation in the world, not in the US itself, as for the Saigon administration, it has exposed all its treacherous features, and become more isolated and weaker than ever before.

Broad sectors of the public opinion in the US and in the world are demanding that the Nixon administration put an immediate end to the aggressive war in Viet Nam, withdraw unconditional-ly all US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and promptly restore peace in Viet Nam.

In order to open the way to the progress of this Conference, as desired by the people in Viet Nam, in the US and in the world, our delegation, by the order of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL, presents to the Conference the following document of the South Viet Nam NFL:

PRINCIPLES AND MAIN CONTENT OF AN OVERALL SOLUTION TO THE SOUTH VIETNAM

PROBLEM TO HELP RESTORE
PEACE IN VIET NAM

PEACE IN VIET NAM

PROCEEDING from a desire to reach a political solution with a view to ending the US imperialists' war of aggression in South Viet Nam, and helping restore peace in Viet Nam;

On the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people ;
Proceeding from the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and the actual situation in Viet Nam ;

On the basis of the Political Programme and the five-point solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, which are in keeping with the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation expounds as follows the "principles and main content of an overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem to help restore peace in Viet Nam":

1. To respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, viz., independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, as recognised by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

2. The US government must withdraw from South Viet Nam all US troops, military personnel, arms and war materiel, and all troops, military personnel, arms and war materiel of the other foreign countries

of the US camp without posing any condition whatsoever, liquidate all US military bases in South Viet Nam, renounce all encroachments on the sovereignty, territory and security of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

3. *The Vietnamese people's right to defend their Fatherland is the sacred, inalienable right of self-determination of all peoples. The question of the Vietnamese people's right to defend their Fatherland shall be resolved by the Vietnamese people themselves.*

4. The people of South Viet Nam settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference. They decide themselves the political regime of South Viet Nam through free and democratic general elections.

through free and democratic general elections, a Constituent Assembly will be set up, a Constitution worked out, and a coalition government of South Vietnamese installed, reflecting national concord and the broad union of all social strata.

3. During the intervening period between the resumption of peace and the general elections, neither party shall impose its political regime on the people of South Viet Nam.

The political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Viet Nam, that stand for peace, independence

to set up a provisional coalition government based on the principle of equality, democracy and mutual respect

The provisional coalition government is to have the following tasks:

d) To implement the agreements to be concluded on the withdrawal of the troops of the United States and the other foreign countries of the American camp, etc.

ALL SOLUTION:

position,
it goodwill and serious intent

1. Respect Vietnamese People's Rights.
2. U.S. must withdraw all U.S. troops, unconditionally.
3. Question of Vietnamese forces in S.V.N. shall be resolved by the Vietnamese among themselves.
4. Free and democratic elections for Constituent Assembly, a Constitution and Coalition gov. formed.
5. The Provisional Coalition Government is to:
 - (A) Implement withdrawal agreements of U.S. troops.
 - (B) Achieve national accord.
 - (C) Achieve broad democratic freedoms-no reprisals!
 - (D) Heal the war wounds.
 - (E) Hold free and democratic elections. (see part 4)
6. A foreign policy of peace and neutrality.
7. Reunification of V. N. will be achieved by agreement.
8. No military alliances as in 1954 Geneva Agreements.
9. Resolve aftermath of the war. (prisoners etc.)
10. International supervision of U.S. troop withdrawal.

provided that they stand for peace, independence and neutrality.

c) To achieve broad democratic freedoms — freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of gathering, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, freedom of parties and organizations; freedom to demonstrate, etc.; to set free those persons jailed on political ground; to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against people who have collaborated with either side and who were the victims of the war abroad, as provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

d) To heal the war wounds, to restore and develop the economy, to restore the normal life of the people, and to improve the living conditions of the labouring people.

e) To hold free and democratic general elections in the whole of South Viet Nam with a view to achieving the right for the people of South Viet Nam to settle their own affairs in accordance with the consent of both sides.

f) South Viet Nam will carry out a foreign policy of peace and neutrality:

To our North and a policy of good neighbourly relations with her independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity. South Viet Nam will carry out a policy of good neighbourly relations with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

To establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all States and social systems including the United States, in accordance with five principles of peaceful coexistence: mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence; to accept economic and technical aid with no political conditions attached, from any country.

g) The reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step by peaceful means through discussions and agreement between the two zones, without foreign interference.

Pending the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam the two zones reestablish normal relations in all fields on the basis of mutual respect.

The military demarcation line between the two zones is a provisional line and does not constitute in any way a political or territorial boundary. The two zones reach agreement on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit for moments across the provisional military demarcation line.

h) As provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, pending the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, the two zones North and South of Viet Nam undertake to refrain from joining any military alliance, to refrain from sending military troops and military personnel on their respective soil, and not to recognize the production of any country or military alliance or bloc.

i) To resolve the aftermath of the war:

- a) The parties will negotiate the release of the army men captured in war
- b) The US government must bear full responsibility for the losses and devastations it has caused to the Vietnamese people in both zones.

10) The parties shall reach agreement on an international supervision about the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all U.S. military forces, including the air and war materiel of the United States and the other foreign countries of the American camp.

The principles and content of the overall solution expounded above form an integrated whole. On the basis of these principles and content, the parties shall negotiate and reach agreement on the specific questions with a view to ending the war in South Viet Nam, and contributing to restore peace in Viet Nam.

THE OVERALL SOLUTION PUT FORWARD BY THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION FULLY MEETS THE NATIONAL RIGHTS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AND THE INTERESTS OF WORLD PEACE.

THE South Viet Nam NFL, which has organized the struggle against U.S. aggression, is the authentic representative of the Vietnamese people and is committed to settle all problems relating to South Viet Nam problem proposed by the South Viet Nam NFL. It has signed the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, and our constant goodwill and serious intent.

This overall solution ensures the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people. It ensures a lasting peace in Viet Nam. It responds to the aspirations for peace of the American people and the people of South East Asia, and responds to the aspirations for peace of the American people and the people of South East Asia. It creates conditions for the US to put an honorable end to its war, a war which is costly in human life and property, unpopular and prejudicial to the US prestige.

The South Viet Nam NFL is firmly confident that the people of South Viet Nam standing shoulder to shoulder with the American people will wholeheartedly support this overall solution.

The South Viet Nam NFL, which is closely united with the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces believes that because of its policy of broad solidarity with the American people, all social and cultural organizations in South Viet Nam, all political forces and Vietnamese residents abroad will warmly hailed this solution, and the national-minded and peace-loving masses of the Saigon army and administration will sympathize with it.

The people and governments of the socialist countries and the peace and democratic forces of the world, which have always given vigorous support to the South Vietnamese people's resistance war against U.S. aggression, will warmly support this overall solution. The overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem put forward by the NFL. Together with the progressive people in the US, those American personalities, intellectuals and writers who have stood with the Vietnamese people in their resistance war against the US aggression, and those American servicemen who are fed up with the war of aggression and who desire to be rapidly brought home, will no doubt sympathize with this solution too.

The overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem we expounded above is very logic and reasonable. The US government and the American people must put an end to its war of aggression, abandon its manoeuvre of maintaining neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam and respect the independence and sovereignty of the Vietnamese people. Therefore, it must withdraw from South Viet Nam all its troops and the troops of the other foreign countries and the American camp, without posing any condition whatsoever.

The US must cease maintaining the present wackie corrupt puppet administration in South Viet Nam. The South Viet Nam NFL support the struggle of the urban population in South Viet Nam to overthrow the puppet administration and the establishment of a peace cabinet so as to promptly end the war and restore peace. It is ready to enter into talks with persons of goodwill who stand for peace.

If the US government is bent on intensifying its war of aggression, cheating the illusion of fielding as well as at the conference table, the South Viet Nam NFL will continue to step up their fight and will certainly finally victory.



HOLDING THE RIFLE FIRMLY

ENTATIVES

IONS

revolutionary committees at all levels.

PART THREE

THE COUNCIL OF "WISE MEN"

Article 12

To help the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam reflect in its work the aspirations and desires of the Congress of People's Representatives unanimously decides to set up a Council of "Wise Men" to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Council of "Wise Men" is composed of representatives of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, of the Viet Nam Alliance of Nationalities, of the Front for Democratic and Peace Forces, of various political parties, mass organizations, religious communities, nationalities, political forces, personalities, and intellectuals struggling for the independence and neutrality in South Viet Nam. The Council of "Wise Men" is composed of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and the members.

Article 13

On the basis of the resolutions of the Congress of People's Representatives, the Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Political Program of the Viet Nam Alliance of Nationalities, the Program of the Democratic and Peace Forces, and the aspirations of the various nationalities, the Council of "Wise Men" will give suggestions and advice to the Provisional Revolutionary Government in working out internal and external policies, enacting and amending laws, decrees, directives and circulars of the Government.

Article 14

In case major decisions are required on important problems facing the country, a joint Conference of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Council of "Wise Men" will be held.

South Viet Nam, the 8th of June, 1969
The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives

LIST OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT'S MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

- 1 - President: Architect HUYNH TAN PHAT.
- 2 - Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. PHUNG VAN CUNG.
- 3 - Vice-President and Minister of Education and Youth: Prof. NGUYEN VAN KIET.
- 4 - Vice-President: Mr. NGUYEN DOA.
- 5 - Minister of the Office of the Government's President: Mr. TRAN HUU KIEM.
- 6 - Minister of Defence: Mr. TRAN NAM TRUNG.
- 7 - Minister for Foreign Affairs: Mme NGUYEN THI BINH.
- 8 - Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. PHUNG VAN CUNG.
- 9 - Minister of Economy and Finance: Engineer CAO VAN BON.
- 10 - Minister of Information and Culture: Composer IUU HUU PHUOC.
- 11 - Minister of Education and Youth: Prof. NGUYEN VAN KIET.
- 12 - Minister of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids: Dr. Mme DUONG QUYNH HOA.
- 13 - Minister of Justice: Mr. TRUONG NHU TANG.
- 14 - Vice-Minister of the Office of the Government's President: Mr. UNG NGOC KY.
- 15 - Vice-Ministers of Defence: Messrs DONG VAN CONG and NGUYEN CHANH.
- 16 - Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs: Messrs LE QUANG CHANH and HOANG BICH SON.
- 17 - Vice-Minister of Home Affairs: Prof. NGUYEN NGOC THUONG.
- 18 - Vice-Minister of Economy and Finance: Mr. NGUYEN VAN THIEU.
- 19 - Vice-Ministers of Information and Culture: Writer HOANG TRONG QUY (pen name Thanh Ngai) and Writer LU PHUONG.
- 20 - Vice-Ministers of Education and Youth: Prof. LE VAN CHI and Mr. HO HUU NHUT.
- 21 - Vice-Ministers of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids: Dr. HO VAN HUE and Prof. Mue BUI THI ME.
- 22 - Vice-Minister of Justice: Prof. LE VAN THA.

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LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

- 1 - President of the Council of a Wise Men: Lawyer NGUYEN HUU' THO, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.
- 2 - Vice-President of the Council of a Wise Men: Lawyer TRINH DINH THAO, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of Nationalities, Democratic and Peace Forces.
- Members of the Council of a Wise Men:
3 - Mr. BUI ALEO, President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the Nationalities in the High Plateaux, Vice-President of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam NFL Central Committee;
4 - Mr. HUYNH CUONG, representative of Khmer National, member of the SVN NFL Central Committee;
5 - Superior Boaz THICH DON HAU, former chief, representative of the Viet Nam Unified Buddhist Association (Vom Hanh section) and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of Nationalities, Democratic and Peace Forces;
6 - Bonze HUYNH VAN TRI, representative of the Hoa Hao Buddhists;
7 - Mr. NGUYEN CONG PHUONG, veteran revolutionary in the central part of Central Viet Nam;
8 - Engineer LAM VAN TET, patriotic personality, Vice-Chairman of the Viet Nam ANDPF.
9 - Mr. VO OANH, patriotic personality, member of the SVN NFL Central Committee;
10 - Professor LE VAN GIAP, Chairman of the Saigon-Cho Lon-Gia Dinh Committee of the VNANDPF;
11 - Major HUYNH THANH MUNG, Vice-President of the Tay Ninh Committee of the Cao Dai Organization for Consolidating Peace and Peaceful Co-existence;
12 - Mr. Lucien PHAM NGOC HUNG, representative of the patriotic Catholics of South Viet Nam, Standing-member of the Saigon-Cho Lon-Gia Dinh Committee of the VNANDPF; and
13 - Professor Mme NGUYEN DINH CHI, Vice-President of the Thua Thien-Hue People's Revolutionary Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Hue Committee of the VNANDPF.

ACTION OF REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT H VIET NAM

The reunification of the country will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, through discussions and agreement between the two zones, without constraint from either side.

12. To win the sympathy, support and aid of all countries and progressive people in the world, including the American people, for the South Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression, for national salvation.

To actively support the national independence movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

To achieve active coordination with the American people's struggle against the US imperialists' war of aggression in Viet Nam; to actively support the just struggle of the Afro-Americans for their fundamental national rights.

To carry out a foreign policy of peace and neutrality.

To maintain friendly relations and to carry out a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty and neutrality, to ensure mutual aid and cooperation for the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia in her present borders; to carry out a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

To establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries irrespective of social regime including the United States, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence: mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful co-existence. To accept aid, with no political conditions attached, from any country, in terms of capital, technique and specialists.

To refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries; not to allow any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops and military personnel on the South Vietnamese territory, not to recognize the protection of any country or alliance.

THE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam earnestly calls on the entire armed forces and people to unite closely as one man behind it, to strive their best to carry out the Program of Action expounded above, to lead the general offensives and uprisings to

still bigger victories, to defeat all dark schemes and perfidious manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their agents, and to bring about new developments in our people's sacred resistance.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government pays a warm tribute to the admirable spirit of sacrifice and gallantry of our whole armed forces and people who always remain worthy of a heroic nation in the struggle against US aggression, for the independence and freedom of the country.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam expresses its deep gratitude to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to our dear Northern compatriots who have done their utmost to fulfil their duty as the big rear area to the big front.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam expresses its deep gratitude for the great sympathy and support extended by the socialist countries, the peoples of the world and progressive peoples in the world including the American people, to the struggle of the South Vietnamese people against US aggression, for national salvation.

Let our armed forces and people heroically continue their victorious march, level obstacles, fight perseveringly and enhance their vigilance, determined to defeat the US imperialists' war of aggression, to overthrow the puppet administration, to compel the US government to withdraw totally and without conditions the US troops and those of foreign countries from South Viet Nam, and let the South Vietnamese people effectively exercise their right of self-determination, with a view to gloriously completing the national liberation and creating the basic conditions to build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral, prosperous South Viet Nam progressing toward the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland.

Southern compatriots, march forward valiantly!
Splendid victories are awaiting us!
The South Vietnamese people will win!

South Viet Nam, June 10, 1969
The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

The President
HUYNH TAN PHAT

Huynh Tan Phat was born in 1913 in My Tho province, South Viet Nam.

He began working in the democratic movement against fascism in 1935. After the 1945 Agreements, he took part in leading the mass movement against the US-Diem scheme of aggression against the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

He made great contributions in this period to the mobilization of the national movement in the South Viet Nam Democratic Front, to give "Relief to the Victims of Famine in the North", and to the patriotic movement of students and pupils.

He became director of the "Thanh Nien" (Youth) magazine, a pro-revolution organ of the General Committee of the founders and stimulators of the "Vanguard Youth" movement.

He played a very active role in launching the General uprising in Saigon - Cholon - Gia Dinh in August 1965. During his stay in Saigon for underground activity under the French occupation, he was arrested on two occasions.

He went to the liberated zones and worked as one of the responsible posts as Director of the Nam Bo Information

Service and member of the Committee of Resistance and Administration of the Saigon Cholon Special Zone.

Back in Saigon after the 1954 Agreements, he took part in leading the mass movement against the US-Diem scheme of aggression against the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

As required by his work he went to the liberated zone in 1959 as Secretary General of the South Viet Nam Democratic Front, and then to the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and was appointed:

— Vice-President of the Presidium, and Secretary General of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NLF, and

— Chairman of the NLF Committee in Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh.

Early in 1965 he led a delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front to the National Conference in Phnom Penh for the further strengthening of the front against the US aggression and militant solidarity among the nations in Indo-China.

Architect HUYNH TAN PHAT President of the PRG of the RVN



Lawyer NGUYEN HUU THO President of the Advisory Council to the PRG of the RVN.

He was born on July 10, 1910 in Cholon, from a functioning family. After graduating with high distinction from the Phan Dinh Phung High School, he returned to the country and worked as a barrister for many years during which he gained wide knowledge of the law. Throughout the war of resistance against the French colonialists, he courageously worked as a propagandist and leaders assigned by the ruling circles, and for which he was recognized by his colleagues as a person of high intelligence and a Vietnamese intelligent.

After taking part in many struggles against the enemy, he was arrested in 1949, he led the struggle of students, public servants and intellectuals against the colonialist circles' policy of repression for democratic freedoms and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

In 1950, for his participation in the leadership of the month demonstration on March 1950, he was arrested by the US which was leading a head to the French colonialists in the Indo-China war, he was released and went to Laos (North Viet Nam) until 1952. After the Geneva

Agreements was signed in 1954, he founded the peace movement in Saigon - Cholon area and became Vice-President of the National Front for Liberation and was arrested by the enemy and was transferred from one jail to another during many years. When the 1954 Agreements were signed, he escaped from house arrest in Phu Yen (central part of Central Viet Nam) in 1961. After the 1954 Agreements, he has since actively taken part in the people's great struggle against US aggression, for the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland.

Early in 1962, the First Congress of the South Viet Nam NLF unanimously elected him Chairman of the Central Committee of the NLF. In early 1964, the Second Congress of the NLF unanimously re-elected him to this post and elected him President of the Central Committee of the NLF.

Ever since, acting with a high sense of responsibility and constantly living up to the confidence of the NLF and the entire army and people, he has made big contributions to the leadership of the NLF, bringing the sacred war of resistance to the present brilliant victories.

SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES FUNDAMENTAL RESOLUTIONS

INDEPENDENCE, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity are the fundamental national rights of every people.

The US imperialists, transplanting underfoot human rights, the right of self-determination of all peoples and the right of national liberation on Viet Nam, have brought in half a million troops to commit aggression against South Vietnam, thus starting a new war of aggression in human history. They want to turn South Viet Nam into a colony, to prolong the partition of the United States, to prolong the partition of our country, and to conquer it as a whole. They want to maintain their dominance to the security of the Indo-Chinese countries and to peace in South-East Asia and the world.

With the tradition of dauntlessness and the heroic spirit of our nation who has a four-thousand-year-old history of building and defending its country, and continuing our people who, generations after generations, for one century now, have preferred to make sacrifices after sacrifices, subduing our sacred resistance war against the US imperialists, we have become stronger with the just cause, his recorded one victory after another. The more the US imperialists oppress and oppress, the heavier defeat they suffer. As the fight goes on, our armed forces and people have grown stronger, freer, and we will win bigger victories. In the Spring of Man Than (1968), the large-scale, powerful, sustained generalization of our people, led by our people throughout South Viet Nam, recorded big and all-round victories, and we began the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation to a new, extremely glorious period of development.

Although their defeat is already inevitable, the aggressors are still obstinately demanding of our people, of the Vietnamese people, of the loving peoples in the world, for the ending of the war of aggression and the total withdrawal of US troops.

At this hour of paramount importance for the people of South Viet Nam, Congress of People's Representatives, expressing the will of our entire people, solemnly affirms that the basic objectives of the South Vietnamese people are independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and, ultimately, national liberation. The country, and voices the unshakable resolve of the 14 million South Vietnamese to fight to the death for their independence and to deny denying spirit for these objectives.

It is now a task of paramount importance for our whole South Viet Nam to strengthen unity, step up the struggle, fight to defeat the US imperialists' aggressive policy, overthrow the reactionary puppet regime, defend the North, and achieve an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral South Viet Nam, thus contributing toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

To express the unconquerable will for independence and freedom of our people who are winning victories, to prolong the splendid achievements and great victories recorded in our resistance war, to speed up the social strata for democracy and revolution, and to meet the imperative requirements of the present situation, we resolutely push forward the resistance to total victory, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives solemnly proclaims the founding of the Republic of South Viet Nam and lays down hereafter major provisions regarding the political, economic, cultural and social structure of the regime.

PART ONE THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

Article 1

The political regime of South Viet Nam is a Republican regime.

a) **National Flag:** The Congress of People's Representatives of South Viet Nam has adopted the flag of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the symbol of national union and the symbol of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the National Flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

b) **National Anthem:** The Congress of People's Representatives of South Viet Nam has adopted the song "Liberate South Viet Nam", which voices the South Vietnamese people's determination to liberate the Republic of South Viet Nam.

c) **Motto:** The Motto of the Republic of South Viet Nam is: Independence, Democracy, Peace, Neutrality.

Article 2

The internal policy of the Republic of South Viet Nam is to promote the unity of all people, irrespective of social status, religious belief, nationality and ethnic group, and to ensure the peace and past record, provided they stand for peace, independence and neutrality.

The Republic of South Viet Nam firmly upholds national

sovereignty, guarantees democratic liberties, respects freedom of belief, put into effect equality of rights and policies, boosts up production, develops education work with culture and science, improves the material and moral living conditions of the people, and lead the entire people's revolutionary committees at all levels, and the various ministries to develop various ministries to develop to step up the generalization of festives and uprisings along with the diplomatic struggle to increasingly develop relations with the countries and all friends with a view to defeating the US imperialists' aggressive policy, overthrowing the reactionary puppet administration, compelling the United States to withdraw its aggression and to withdraw from South Viet Nam all US and satellite troops and achieving the objectives: independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Article 3

The Republic of South Viet Nam applies the principle of peaceful co-existence and neutrality, establishes diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries, friendly relations of peaceful co-existence in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence, carries out a policy of peaceful co-existence with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful relations in her present borders, carries out a policy of good neighborliness with the Kingdom of Laos, actively supports the movements for national liberation, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for the peoples of the East Asia and the Pacific.

Article 4

Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. The right of their Fatherland is to defend their Fatherland in the face of any and all attempts of self-defence.

After the liberation of South Viet Nam, the reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, without foreign interference without foreign interference.

PART TWO

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and People's Revolutionary committees at various levels.

Article 5

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the body concentrating in its hands most extensive powers: it expresses the South Vietnamese people's aspirations, pushed forward the resistance to victory, creates conditions for the peaceful reunification of the South Vietnamese Fatherland, view to organizing free general elections, electing a Constitu-

ent Assembly, working out a Constitution, and appointing the Government of South Viet Nam.

Article 6

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has as its tasks to mobilize and lead the entire people's revolutionary committees at all levels, and the various ministries to develop various ministries to develop to step up the generalization of festives and uprisings along with the diplomatic struggle to increasingly develop relations with the countries and all friends with a view to defeating the US imperialists' aggressive policy, overthrowing the reactionary puppet administration, compelling the United States to withdraw its aggression and to withdraw from South Viet Nam all US and satellite troops and achieving the objectives: independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Article 7

In the urgent situation now prevailing, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is entrusted by the Congress of People's Representatives with full powers to direct and coordinate all internal and external policies of the country.

Article 8

The Revolutionary power in South Viet Nam is exercised on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism from the central down to the grass-root levels.

Article 9

The system of administrative divisions in the Republic of South Viet Nam is as follows:

- Central level
- Cities, provinces or equivalent units
- Districts or equivalent units
- Villages, wards.

Article 10

The setting up of organs of power at all levels — municipal, provincial, district, village or equivalent units — takes place on the principle of election by universal suffrage to represent the people's revolutionary committees, in its turn, appoint People's Revolutionary Committees.

In war time conditions, Congresses of People's Representatives may be elected by appoint People's Revolutionary Committees; it is not possible to organize elections by universal suffrage.

The Congress of People's Representatives entrusts the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam with leading, on the basis of the Resolutions of the Congress and the actual situation in a green area, decisions on the tasks, powers and functions of people's Revolutionary Councils and People's

Article 11

The office of the President of the Government is to be under the authority of a Minister and a Vice Minister.

With the development of the Revolution, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam may in the future create additional ministries as required, and appoint new members.

Article 12

The Revolutionary power in South Viet Nam is exercised on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism from the central down to the grass-root levels.

Article 13

The system of administrative divisions in the Republic of South Viet Nam is as follows:

- Central level
- Cities, provinces or equivalent units
- Districts or equivalent units
- Villages, wards.

Article 14

The setting up of organs of power at all levels — municipal, provincial, district, village or equivalent units — takes place on the principle of election by universal suffrage to represent the people's revolutionary committees, in its turn, appoint People's Revolutionary Committees.

In war time conditions, Congresses of People's Representatives may be elected by appoint People's Revolutionary Committees; it is not possible to organize elections by universal suffrage.

The Congress of People's Representatives entrusts the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam with leading, on the basis of the Resolutions of the Congress and the actual situation in a green area, decisions on the tasks, powers and functions of people's Revolutionary Councils and People's

DECLARATION ON THE PROGRAM OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

IN face of the imperative requirements of the new situation and tasks, responding to the aspirations of the South Vietnamese people, the historic All South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives meeting on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June 1969 set up the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam solemnly declares to assume its heavy responsibilities before the countrymen and the world; all its members solemnly declare to do their utmost to fulfill the heavy and glorious mission entrusted to them by the Congress.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam pledges to mobilize the people in order to push forward the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation to total victory and to successfully accomplish the lofty tasks laid down by the Congress of People's Representatives.

For the sake of the supreme interests of the South Vietnamese people, in this sacred hour of history,

In order to carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Congress, The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam proclaims hereafter its 12-point program of action:

1. To lead the armed forces and the entire people to unite as one man, step up the armed and political struggle against the US imperialist aggression, wage war and their attempts to "Vietnamize" it, and demand that the United States enter into serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam on the basis of the to-point overall solution put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, compel the US Government to withdraw totally and without conditions from South Viet Nam the US troops and those of foreign countries belonging to the US regime, to bring the Vietnam peace war to an early end, to bring peace and carrying into effect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people — independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity — as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

2. To abolish the disguised colonial regime established by the US imperialists in South Viet Nam; to overthrow the entire structure of the puppet administration; to abolish the Constitution and all anti-national and anti-democratic laws enacted by the puppet administration, to annul

the sentences passed by that administration, that are detrimental to the people's property, dignity and other interests of the citizens.

To build a really democratic and free Republic, to organize general elections according to the principle of equality, freedom and democracy, without foreign interference.

3. In a very broad spirit of national concord for the sake of the supreme interests of the country and the people, the Provisional Revolutionary Government is prepared to enter into consultation with the political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Viet Nam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality, including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live abroad, with a view to setting up a provisional coalition government on the principle of equality, democracy and mutual respect. The provisional coalition government will organize general elections in order to elect a Constituent Assembly, work out a democratic Constitution fully reflecting the interests of the South Vietnamese people, and set up a coalition government reflecting national concord and a broad union of all social strata.

4. To strengthen the resistance potential of the people in all revolutionary power at all levels, to build and consolidate the revolutionary armed forces.
5. To unify the patriotic armed forces.
6. To consolidate and widen the liberated zone.
7. To achieve broad democratic freedoms for all persons and to lead the US imperialists and the puppet administration on account of their patriotic activities.
8. To prohibit all acts of repression, reprisal and discrimination against people having collaborated with either side, and who are now in the country or abroad.
9. To achieve equality between man and woman in all fields.
10. To carry out a policy of unity and equality among the various nationalities. The national minorities have the right to use their own languages and scripts for developing national culture and arts, and to maintain or to change their usages and customs.
11. To respect freedom of belief and freedom of worship, to achieve equality among the various religions.
12. To protect the interests of the Vietnamese nationals abroad.

To protect the legitimate interests of foreign nationals in South Viet Nam.

To pay the greatest attention to the interests of all strata of urban populations, first of all, the right to a decent life and democracy.

To improve the living conditions of the workers and labouring people. To amend the labour legislation and fix minimum wages. To fight against corporal punishment, wage stoppages, and sackings of workers and labouring people; the workers enjoy the right to take part in the management of enterprises, and freedom to join trade unions.

To fight against the prepassing of youths and students into the puppet army, and guarantee to youths and students opportunities for education.

Personalities, intellectuals, professors, writers, artists, journalists must enjoy freedom of thought, freedom of opinion and freedom of the press. Intellectuals and teachers must enjoy freedom of enterprise, and be in a position to fight against any oppressive competition by foreign monopoly-capital.

The various strata of urban populations must be able to take part in political activities, in all actions for peace, independence, sovereignty and a better life; to oppose all terrorist and repressive acts of the US-puppets.

6. To boost up production in order to supply the needs of the people, to create the potential to create conditions for the building of an independent and self-supporting economy. To care for the living conditions of the labouring people and pay proper attention to the interests of the other social strata.
7. To carry out a land policy consistent with the specific conditions of South Viet Nam; to improve the living conditions of peasants.
8. To restore and develop agricultural and industrial production.
9. To encourage industrialists and traders to contribute to the development of industry, small industry and handicrafts.

To protect the right of ownership on means of production and other property of the citizens in accordance with the laws of the State.

8. To fight against the enslaving and depraved culture and education of American brand, which are doing harm to the people's fine cultural traditions. To develop national democratic culture and technique, to develop science and technique.
9. To raise the cultural standard of the people, to liquidate illiteracy, to

organize complementary education, to open new general education schools.

To develop health, work and promote prophylactic hygiene.

9. To encourage, welcome and properly reward those officers and men (both in the puppet army and police and in the administration) who cross over to the side of the people after completing special encouragement and rewards to those puppet army and police units that cross over to the side of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.
10. To show leniency, and refrain from any discrimination against those guilty persons who repent and truly rejoin the ranks of the people; those who will have accomplished meritorious deeds shall be treated according to their merits.
11. To actively resolve the problems left behind by the US war of aggression and the puppet regime. To heal the war-wounds and stabilize the normal life of the people.
12. To ensure that no individual, no family, no village and no wholehearted help to war invalids and the families of the fighters who have died for the Fatherland.

To find jobs for the people, to actively resolve the problem of unemployment. Those compatriots forcibly "resettled" by the enemy in concentration camps and strategic hamlets, who desire to stay, shall be granted recognition of the right of ownership on their lands, and given help to continue living in the place; those who desire to return to their former villages shall also be given help for this purpose.

To grant relief to the compatriots in misfortune, to care for orphans, old people and invalids.

To help the persons who have been driven by the US imperialists and their agents into deprivation, to remake their life.

To re-establish normal relations between South and North Viet Nam, to guarantee freedom of movement, of correspondence, of independence, to maintain economic and cultural relations according to the principle of mutual benefit and mutual help between the two zones. The two zones reach agreement on the statute of the demilitarized zone, and work out modalities for the movements across the provisional military demarcation line.

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

USCANLF-SVN was formed in April, 1965 to publicize the just struggle of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam against the U. S. aggression in their homeland.

As an ad hoc, New York City based committee, the USCANLF-SVN's main purpose was to help counter the U. S. government's vicious propaganda attempt to hide the true nature of the Viet Nam War. In 1965 it was common for peace advocates to be taken-in by the U. S. government's characterization of the "enemy" in Viet Nam as terroristic "VietCong." If the Peace Movement accepted this lie, who then would help educate the American public as to the causes and nature of the war?

Those who formed the USCANLF-SVN believed it was necessary that the question of "who and what is the so-called 'enemy'?" be raised within the Peace Movement and that once the Movement understood that this is not just another "evil war" or "mistake," it then could begin to show that this war is NOT necessary and is NOT in the interests of either the American or Vietnamese people and that the war is the result of an imperialist foreign policy, not the people of Viet Nam. Today, three years later, we are proud to be part of a growing anti-imperialist movement within the U. S. itself. The increasing numbers of Americans who realize that they must commit themselves to a revolutionary change within their own country, owe a profound debt to the heroic Vietnamese. The example of imperialism in Viet Nam has made it possible for Americans to understand U. S. exploitation in Latin America, Asia, Africa and elsewhere. The understanding and compassion that we have gained for the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese has made it easier for us to understand and side with the growing struggle of the oppressed peoples within the U. S.

Those of us who support the NLF and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, do so not just because their fight is just, but because...

THEIR FIGHT IS OURS !

LIBERATION FOR ALL THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES !

We would like to help you and your organization learn more about the Vietnamese and their struggle. Once you understand, we hope you will express your solidarity by urging others to do the same. Help us dispel the false notion of the Vietnamese as our "enemy" and show that the true enemy of the Vietnamese people is our enemy too!

WE CAN SUPPLY:

LITERATURE: Write for our catalog of literature in English from the PRG-RSVN and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.
FILMS: We have over 25 different Vietnamese films. Write us for rental terms and catalog.
SPEAKERS AND OTHER INFORMATION We can supply speakers on the PRG-RSVN and DRVN. If you need special information, such as how to send aid to the Vietnamese, write us at the address below.

(WE ALSO NEED YOUR FINANCIAL HELP TO DO ALL OF THE ABOVE. THANKS!)

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